Rain; slightly warmer; southwest winds.

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PLATT WRITES TO MILLER.

VOL. LXII.-NO. 181.

THE FIRST EFFECT OF THE WIND. SOR MOTEL CONFERENCE.

It Has Caused Perturbation Among the Tioga Chieftain's Followers, and an Effort Will Be Made to Call Mr. Miller Off-What Is Said About the Anti-Platt Movement by Republicans of Both Camps.

Inadvertently an omission occurred in THE Sun's report yesterday of the conference of anti-Platt Republicans at the Windsor Hotel last Friday night. In addition to the published list of Republicans present on that occasion there were Gen. Anson G. McCook and Gen. Sam Thomas. Gen. McCook had a great deal to do with the management of Col. Strong's Mayoralty campaign last fall. Gen. Thomas for several years was Treasurer of the Republican State Committee. Gen. McCook is a candidate for Secretary of the Senate for the Fifty-fourth Congress, beginning on March 4. Gen. Thomas is the personal friend and adviser of Mr. Brookfield, Mayor Strong's Commissioner of Public Works. Gen. McCook, Gen. Thomas, and Mr. Brookfield are among the bitterest of anti-Plate

The Hon, Warner Miller of Herkimer has forsaken his old abode at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ever since election day he has been at the Hotel Majestic, and with him at that hotel have been the Hon. John W. Vrooman, "the little Dutch plough boy of Herkimer," and other Miller Republicans. Practically speaking, there have been two camps, the Platt Republicans remaining at the Fifth Avenue, and the Miller Republicans starting a coterie of their own at the Hotel Ma-

The Hon. Thomas C. Platt sent a note yes terday at noon to the Hon. Warner Miller. Mr. Platt was at his office, 49 Broadway, and Mr. Miller was at his office in the Times building. The news that Mr. Miller was present at the Windsor Hotel conference of anti-Platt men was not altogether a surprise to certain of Mr. Platt's friends, Mr. Miller on the evening in question attended the dinner at Delmonico's of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Leaving the dinner a little early, Mr. Miller was driven to the Windsor Hotel, where he met the gentlemen named in THE SUN yesterday. Mr. Miller declined yesterday to tell what occurred at that dinner and conference.

From other sources it was ascertained that Senator Frank W. Higgins of Cattaraugus, who was present at the conference of anti-Platt Republicans at the Windsor, is expected to take up the cudgels in Albany against Senator O'Connor and Senator Lexow in matters pertaining to legislation concerning New York city. The first drive of the anti-Platt Republicans as represented at the Windsor conference, is to be on the police bills for New York city. Mr. Higgins is expected to do all that he possibly can to take Lexow and his friends by the collars of their legislative coats and shake out the Polico Magistrates bill, and after that he is expected to do the same with the Police Reorganization bill. Senator Higgins listened to all of the arguments submitted to him by Charles Stewart Smith, Cornelius N. Bliss, and the other anti-Plat: Republicans at the conference, and he must be the wedge by which these New York bills are to start the fight in the Legislature and elsewhere

with a grievance, the grievance being that the Platt Republicans did not nominate him at Saratogalfor Governor.

The Platt Republicans in discussing the Windsor Hotel conference said last night that they didn't bother themselves an instant about Mr. Fassett or the others who surrounded Cornelius N. Biles and the Union Leaguers, with the possible exception of Elihu Root. The Platt Republicans have a warrior's regard for Mr. Root. He is not a person, it was said, to tell his intentions from the housetops, but every Platt man in the State knows that Mr. Root is against Mr. Platt from dawn until dusk. The Platt Republicans were more disturbed over the presence of Mr. Miller at the Windsor conference. Mr. Miller and his friends have a solid backing in some of the Mohawk Valley and northern counties. They are men of repute in their party, it was added. They are worth conciliating, it was continued, and, according to reports at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, of the Republican State Committee, will do everything possible to bring Mr. Miller and his friends out of the influences which surrounded them at the Windsor Hotel conference.

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, cuts no figure in the affair, it was declared, for the reason that Mr. Miller is quite competent to speak for himself and to make his position clear.

The attention of some of the Miller Republicans was called to an interview with Senator Lexow at Albany, printed here last evening. In this interview Mr. Lexow said, concerning the Windsor conference: "It's all wind. I think I should have at least heard of it. Do not believe it ever occurred."

The Miller Republicans said that the little Republicans a form of the Republican state the Republicans for the reason was the last the Republicans for the Republicans f

The Miller Republicans said that the little

Republican from Nyack had never been in their confidence. One of Mr. Lexow's critics added:
"When Senator Thomas C. O'Suilivan of New York asked Mr. Lexow in the Senate if he had ever bought a vote. Mr. Lexow did not say 'It's all wind. He subsided."
One of Mr. Miller's personal friends said yesterday afternoon:

ever bought a vote, Mr. Lexow did not say 'It's all wind. He subsided."

One of Mr. Miller's personal friends said yesterday afternoon;

"Neither Mr. Hackett ner Mr. Burleigh of Whitehall thoroughly understands or appreciates the thoughts of the Herkimor statesman. He is not engaged in any strife for offices, but he will not see his people neglected. Some of his leutenants may have their personal schemes, but Mr. Miller has a following outside of them. Mr. Miller has a following outside of them. Mr. Miller is personally not unfriendly to Mr. Platt. The two gentlemen have not met for some time, but an early meeting between them is not outside the range of possibility. Mr. Miller differs with Mr. Platt in a number of respects. He believes, for instance, that the meeting of the legislators with Mr. Platt a wook ago Sunday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel was a mistake. Hackett may think otherwise, but Mr. Miller is allit the leader of his poonle. We rely a good deal on the lound sense of Mr. Odell and others to bring about a better understanding between the Platt and the Miller forces.

Atlany, Feb. 27.—The Sun's story of the anti-Platt ghost dance, begun in the Windsor itself last Priday, created a sensation here. The Platt fulks were unanimous in dismissing the conclave from discussion with a general remark about "dead men" and "has beens" when takking for publication. They were more voluble and more circumstantial when talking among themselves, and, beginning with Warner Miller, sat down hard on all of the members of the conclave. He was described as always outside of the breastworks and certain to stay there unless he was wanted, and then he would be very easy to get. Elihu Root was next turned over.

So glad to see you, Senator: to make the endies of the seasure of

make Sir Erederick Nixon a Senator for your coat, deal casy."
And finally they got down to Malby, and then they seemed to think that they were at the end of their story. "Never mind about him; he never can come back to Albany," they said, and then talked about something else.

Of the anti-Platt men, those who talked for publication were very min-committal. Expendiculated were very min-committal. Expendiculate Malby simply said that he did not care to talk on the subject for publication, and the rest did likewise.

STRONG AS A PEACEMAKER.

He Is Said to Have Arranged a Meeting Mayor Strong has so long been the person approached in the interest of harmony in the Republican party in this city that it will seem strange to most persons to learn that he is now the moving spirit in an effort to bring about a better understanding between the warring Republican factions in the city. As Mayor, Col. Strong declares that he has endeavored to carry out a policy of non-partisonship, at

the same time recognizing the necessity of bestowing his favors among the or ganizations which supported him with regard to the strength in votes which they showed at the polls. His efforts in this direction have not met with the greatest success, and he has been accused of favoring one faction as against another in the Republican party, and of assisting in building up a Democratic organization which will eventually try to work the destruction of his own party. The Mayor disclaims either of these intentions and asserts that all his appointments have been made solely for the purpose of securing a non-partisan business administration of municipal affairs.

The accusation that he has knowingly been party to the fostering of factional strife within the Republican party be specially resents, and he has time and again declared that the fact that he has not will sooner or later be developed. At the same time he asserts that he is not going to surrender any of his rights as Mayor, and is going to satisfy himself rather than party saders and factionists in the selection of hu aides in the administration of city business.

The fact that the Platt men have stood aloof and abused him, the Mayor's friends say, has not had the effect of altering the Mayor's determination, although it may have delayed the realization of that harmony which he had hoped to bring about. Matters have come to such a pass within the past few days, however, that it is asserted by the Mayor's friends that the day of reunion and harmony, so far as the local factions are concerned, is not far distant. Through the good offices of the Mayor a conference between Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield and Edward Lautersuch, who defeated Mr. Brookfield for President of the County Committee, has been ar-

ranged, it is said. It was to have occurred on

Tuesday, but was postponed until to-day. The

result of this talk is expected to be an arrange-

nent whereby the so-called Platt men in the

ocal organization will receive something in the

way of patronage and the party be held torether rather than divided. It was because of negotiations looking to this end that there was no outbreak on the part of either faction of the party at the last meeting of the Republican County Committee and that the tone of anti-Strong criticism at Albany has

so moderated. The fact that a reconciliation or satisfactory arrangement has been made possible through the mediation of Mayor Strong will be bad news to the young men at Albany who hastened o place themselves on record on the side of the Mayor when they thought that there was to be war to the knife between the Mayor and ex-Senator Platt.

THE TROLLEY'S LATEST VICTIM. Gustave Carlsen, a Schoolboy, the Gae Hun-dredth Sacrifice in Brooklyn.

A Meeker avenue trolley car ran over and

wedge by which these New York bills are to start the fight in the Legislature and elsewhere against Mr. Platt and his friends. Senator Higgins is rather an independent citizen. He is Sphting for his political life for the reason that he has ascertained that Speaker Fish has put up the pins to nominate in his place for Senator of the Thirty-accond district the Hon. If Frederick Nison. Mr. Fish, it is claimed by Mr. Miton, promised to make him (Nison) Chairman of the Wars and Means Committee of the Assembly, which would carry with it the leadership. Mr. Fish, Mr. Nixon's friends in sist, could not carry out any suon arrangement, and he new decires to elevate Mr. Nixon to Mr. Higgins's seat in the upper body. So that the anti-Platt Republicans at the Windsor had comparatively an easy time in discussing affairs with Senator Higgins.

John E. Miliolland of the Tribune made a strong plea in support of the State Club in East Twenty-second street. This club was started by Mr. Miliolland when he was on agreeable relations with Mr. Platt. Mr. Miliolland believed out of the Mr. Miliolland believed out of the street of the Mr. Miliolland believed out of the street of the Mr. Miliolland believed out of the street of the Mr. Miliolland believed out of the street of the Mr. Miliolland believed out of the street of the Mr. Miliolland believed out of the street of the Mr. Miliolland believed out of the street of the Mr. Miliolland believed out of the street of the street of the Mr. Miliolland believed out of the street of the Mr. Miliolland believed out of the street of the street of the Mr. Miliolland believed out of the street of the Mr. Miliolland believed out of the street of the the car and waited until the police came. An unsuccessful attempt was made to throw the car on its side in order to get at the body.

Thomas lagan of 23 Maspeth avenue was at one end of the car helping to lift it. When the car went back to the track it struck his right leg and fractured it at the knee. It was not possible to get the body out in that manner and axes were got from Bernard Huise's stables in the neighborhood, and the floor of the car was torn up. The boy was tightly wedged under the motor. When the flooring was nearly out Charles Batalitsky of 60 Kingsland avenue crawled through the hole and brought up the body. The head was crushed to the eyes and one leg hung only by a plece of skin. The body was pinced in a horse blanket and taken to the station house. The crowd was so demonstrative against the motorman that the police had to disperse it. Young and the conductor were arrested.

disperse it. Young and the conductor were arrested.

At the station house Young said that he was going along very slowly, as was always his custom there at the time when the school was dismissed. The first he saw of Carlsen was when the boy appeared at the side of the car near the dashboard and tried to cross the tracks in front of the car. Young added that as soon as the fender struck the boy he began to bring the car to a stop. The body was subsequently taken to the home of the boy's parents. Carlsen's leath is the one hundredth since the trolley system was introduced in Brooklyn.

THE TROLLEY KILLS IWO MORE Frank Dumpleton and Stephen Gill Both

Crusked-Some Minor Accidents. Frank Dumpleton, aged 20, of 84 Underhill venue was crushed under the rigid fender of trolley car 153 of the Fulton street line yester day afternoon in Brooklyn, sustaining injuries from which he died five hours later. He and Charles Burtls were in charge of an express wagon at the corner of Fulton and Adelph streets when their horse stumbled. Both men alighted and attempted to raise the animal When they removed the harness and pulled away the shafts the horse sprang to his feet and

scampered away. Burtis and Dumbleton kept hold of the lines, and ran with him in an effort to stop him Dumbleton ran immediately in front of car 153 of the Fulton street line, which was rapidly approaching. Before the motorman, J. Peters of 255 Spencer street, seemed to appreciate the young man's peril Dumbleton had been knocked down and swept under the gridinon fender. He was rolled over and over under the fender as the car swept along. When the car was finally stopped it was found necessary to detach the fender in order to take flumbleton out. He was taken to the Homosopathic Hospital. His fatal weands were internal.

taken to the Homosopathic Hospital. His fatal wounds were internal.

Peters, the motorman, and James G. Long of 39 India street, the conductor, were arrested.

At 9 o'clock last night Stephen Gill, aged 12, of 374 Hicks street, the son of a longshoreman, had his life crushed out under a cross-town caron its way to the Eric basin. He was on his way home when he crossed Columbia street at Amity street. How it came that he was struck by the car is not known. The first intimation the motorman says he received was when there was a jar and a short, sharp scream from under the car to a standstill. The neighborhood is very dark.

the car to a standstill. The neighborhood is very dark.

James Bonnelly, Frank Gwens, James Bonnhue, and James Stacom ran forward, and by the aid of the car's headilght saw the boy's bedy under the wheels. The car was raised and he was taken out. He was dead, light jets were severed and one of the wheels had passed diagonally over his bedy. Bottective Sergrant Stoddard accompanied the car to the Krie Hasin, where he placed the motorman and conductor under arrest.

where he placed the motorman and conductor under arrest.

There were several minor trolley accidents in Breokizu yestering. Car N7 of the Fifth avenue line ran into Fire Truck & at Nevins street and a Alantic avenue last night, tore away a portion of the footboard, and intirest Ficeram John Harrigan on the hip and William Jones, another fireman, on the hip and William Jones, another fireman, on the hands. At 7 o'clock last night cars 148 of the hearsen street line and 692 of the Fifth avenue line came together with a crash at Fifth avenue and Harrigan street, and limite E. Curtis, one of the police materials of the Amily at rect station, a passenger on the Fifth avenue and car, was slightly burt in the side.

TWO BIG FIRMS AT ODDS.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO. SUED FOR \$150,000 DAMAGES.

The Plaintin Are L. Straus & Sons of This

A suit for \$150,000 damages, which was begun yesterday by the firm of L. Straus & Sons. dealers in china and glassware at 42 Warren street, in this city, against Siegel, Cooper & Co of Chicago: is likely to attract a considerable amount of attention. Siegel, Cooper & Co. is the big Chicago dry goods and department store firm which recently announced its intention of opening a mammoth establishment in this city on the Sixth avenue block bounded by teenth and Nineteenth streets. The land was secured last fall, and within a day or two s company was formed to erect a building upon it. The land which was bought or leased runs back 500 feet from Sixth avenue, and this whole space is to be covered by the building. Within this enormous pile will be departments wherein will be sold almost everything that can be

needed in a household, L. Strans & Sons is one of the largest concerns of its kind in this country. The members of the firm are Lazarus, Isidor, Nathan and Oscar S. Straus and Lazarus and Lee Kohns. Isidor and Nathan Straus and Charles B. Webster form the firm of R. H. Macy & Co., whose department store is at Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. Whether there is any connection between these facts—the announced intention of Siegel, Cooper & Co. to open an opposition store, and the bringing of the suit for damages at this time-is not

L. Straus & Sons have been in the business of maintaining crockery departments in large stores in many cities for a long time. It was in that way that the Strauses got their first foothold in R. H. Macy & Co.'s place. They finally acquired the whole business. They also had a similar department in Wechsler & Abraham's similar denartment in Wechsler & Abraham's in Brooklyn, and that business finally came entrely under their control. They had a similar department in John Wanamaker's store in Philadelphia until last fail, when for some reason the arrangement fell through and a bargain sale of the goods withdrawn from there was advertised at the Fourteenth street establishment. It was through a similar arrangement which the firm had in Chicago that the first arrangements were made which finally brought about the contract under which the present suit is brought.

ments were made which finally frought about the contract under which the present suit is brought.

There are various terms upon which houses like L. Straus & Sous conduct departments in other people's stores. One is for them to farnish the goods and the salesmen, and to pay 10 per cent of the gross sales for rent after the sales have reached a sum big enough to assure a fair profit. The general storekeeser has to pay all the expenses for rent, light, heat, advertising, and other general items and take his chances. L. Straus & Sous had a department in Waiker & Co.'s great Chicago house when that failed. They were anxious to have a Chicago market, and, it is said, negotiated with two houses. Siegel, Cooper & Co. and another.

In October, 1893, it is claimed that an agreement was entered into by L. Straus & Sous and Siegel, Cooper & Co. whereby it was agreed that the latter firm was to buy all of its crockery and glassware from the New York house for a term of five years from that date at prices which were to be determined by certain rates of profit specified in the agreement. L. Straus & Sous allege that Siegel, Cooper & Co. got a large amount of advantage from this connection by advertising the fact all over their business territory, and then coolly dropped the whole matter, and have never bought jany goods of them under the agreement, nor recognized it in any way except to find flaws in it, and claim that it was thereby cancelled. The complaint in the suit has not yet been drawn.

Advantage was taken yesterday of the fact

was thereby cancelled. The complaint in the suit has not yet been drawn.

Advantage was taken yesterday of the fact that Mr. Siegel, the head of the Chicago firm, was in this city, to get a personal service upon him of a summons in the action. Mr. Siegel came here to look after the first work that is being undertaken toward getting a home for his opposition department store. He was at the Hotel Savoy when a lawyer from the office of Einstein & Townsend served him with the papers. The amount of the claim is based upon the profits which S. Siaus & Sons calculate they would have made out of Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s crockery business during the five years that the agreement was to run. The suit is brought in the Supreme Court.

The legal title of the concern which will build the new store at Sixth avenue and Eighteenth and Ninetrenth streets is the Siegel Construction Company. Its capital stock is \$1,000,000, and the directors for the first year named in the certificate of incorporation filed in the County Clerk's office are: Gerson Siegel, William Rose, Adolph Lewisoin, and Gibson Putzel of this situation for the first pear named in the

ity, and Henry Siegel of Chicago.

DETROIT, Feb. 27.-Mayor Pingree became

very angry to-day when he learned that Gov. Rich had made the Thompson Health bill a law. This legislates out of office the present Health Board appointed by Mayor Pingree, and puts in its place a new one to be appointed by the Governor. It removes all control of the city's health from the citizens of the city and gives it to the

f self-government from Detroit.
"Senator McMillan's orders to go back to corporation rule prevail.

"Nothing has equalled this since the dark days of the rebellion, when the Detroit Free Press and that arch traitor Vallandigham advocated fire in the rear on the troops lighting for the nation's life.

Mr. Burnham's Horse Knocks Another

While John Davis, coachman for E. S. Burn ham of 16 East Sixty-fourth street, drove down Fourth avenue yesterday the springs of the ve hicle broke at Nineteenth street. The front part of the coach struck the horse's hind legs and the frightened animal began to run. The

Charles A. Sealer of Newark, N. J., who was on the front platform of a Fourth avenue car, jumped off and caught the horse by the bridle Jumped of and caught the horse by the bridle. The horse, dragging him along, bore straight down on a cable car, which was just turning the curve at Fourteenth street and Broadway. When the passengers in the car saw the runs way coming women screamed and men shouted. Before a collision could doon realer gave the horse a blow on the side of the head which changed his course and turned him east on Fourteenth street. Control of Street, and the sear Washington's tatue and both animals went down. The runavay quickly found his feet and continued his areer, narrowly missing a Fourth avenue car. Congey of Sto Western Honlevard inally tht the animal to a standstill in front o

MRS. FERNANDO YZNAGA IN TOWN.

turned Till They Saw Her. Mrs. Fernando Yanaga has returned from Europe without the knowledge of her most intimate friends, and is living in retirement in this city. On Tuesday Mrs. Yznaga surprised several of her acquaintances in the Hotel Brunswick by meeting them unexpectedly in the labby. Fernando Yanaga is abread. Eleven day-ago the announcement was made that Mr. and Mrs. Yanara had separated in Europe. Rumors of domestic intellities in the Varaga house had been current for several months before.

fore.
It is said that Mrs. Yanaga will take up her art work in water colors, which she drupped when as the beautiful house Munel t. Wright she married Fernand angas in 1800. Mrs. William Tiffans, who is the slater of Mrs. William R. Vanderleit, was formerly the value of Fernando Yanaga.

TRAIN ROBBERS IN TEXAS.

Texas Central north-bound express, at the Mis-

souri, Kansas and Texas crossing, on the out-

skirts of this city.

The engineer and from an were made to leave

the locomotive. Then the robbers cut loose the

Wells, Fargo express and the baggage cars.

made the engineer get back on the engine

The news of the robbery was telephoned to

mounted officers armed with rifles started

The engineer was made to run to a place near

press messenger to open the express car and ad-

mit them. He was also made to open the safe,

They fore up a large number of packages.

After they had finished with the express car

they shot out the headlight and other lights,

leaving the engine and express car in darkness

except the light furnished from the fire box.

They told the engineer to run back to his train

The robbers then scattered to the timber of

White Rock Creek Bottoms, where, it is pre-

leaving the rest of the train behind.

and the robbers plundered it.

as soon as he pleased.

pursuit.

Fifteen Armed Men Plunder an Express DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 27. - At 7 o'clock this evening fifteen armed men held up the Houston and

City, and the Defendants the Chiengo Firm Which Will Soon Open a Large Department Store Near Macy's-Close Relations Between L. Straus & Co. and Macy's The Cause of the Litigation.

known.

PINGREE'S LATEST BULLETIN.

Incensed at the Governor's Action in Signing the Health Board Bill.

Governor. The Mayor issued a proclamation, which he had affixed to his bulletin boards chained around the City Hall. He had this printed in large letters:

"The city disgraced! Gov. Rich signs the iniquitous Thompson bill, taking away the right of self-government from Detroit.

s nation's life.

Detroit now to be governed from Lansing by a monopolists who have the Governor's ear.

A sacred and inherent right lost.

"A sacred and inherent right lost.

"Taxation without representation started the war of the Revolution.

"The whole people of Detroit grossly insulted by this new law."

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 27.—The Governor will probably send the names of the new Health Commissioners for Detroit to the Senate tomorrow.

RUNAWAY IN UNION SQUARE.

Bown Before Being Caught,

coachman lost control of him.

IDENT LAST EVENING.

Reen Beleeted as Mr. Blazetl's Successor.

pulled the throttle open, and ran northward, remaining in the Cabinet by tendering his Police Headquarters by the fireman who had to walk quite a distance to reach a telephone. Chief afternoon. This action was not taken hastily, As for back as the early autumn Mr. Bissell of Police Arnold and Sheriff Cabell with ten felt that his law practice at Buffslo required his personal attention, and at that time he notified the President that sooner or later he White Rock Creek Bottoms, about five miles north of Dallas union station. There the robwould be compelled to retire to private life. Nothing further was said on the subject until bers stopped the train and compelled the exten days ago, when Mr. Bissell again assured the President that he must soon resign his port-

> known until a late hour this evening to his priability to any of his subordinates at the depart ment until its publication in the morning news

sumed, they had horses and comrades waiting Railroad and express officials and employees declare that the robbers secured no money. The belief is general, however, that a large sum of money was secured. In running back to the rest of his train the engineer had no lights or signals to guide him and he crashed nto the cars on reaching them, smashing several sets of bumpers. The passengers had hidden their effects under the seats, and the shock to the cars sent the valuables clattering around The passengers, believing the train was being

attacked by the bandits, screamed and went through various panic-stricken antics. The robbers had nearly two hours' start of the pursuing posces from Dallas, and there is little probability of capture to-night. Notices have been sent to all towns to be on

the lookout, and men have been placed on all roads leading to Dallas and the creek, and river bottoms in the surrounding country with the hope of intercepting the robbers. The police, railroad, or express authorities have no idea as to the identity of the bandits, but they are believed to be a new band organ-

Cook gangs. MEXICO'S WAR SHIP SAFE.

ized since the disbandment of the Dalton and

La Libertad Out of Coal and Without Sails, Anchored in the Guif.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 27.-The Mexican war ship La Libertad, which yesterday was given up as lost by the Mexican Consul, is safely anchored about twenty miles below the Passes. Early this morning rumors circulated in the city that the ship was aground forty miles below the Passes, but no definite news could be secured until 10 o'clock, when the Grand Isle train arrived in the city.

On board were Second Engineer José Penedo and Quartermaster Bernado Lopez, who said that the Libertad left Vera Cruz about a month ago to participate in the carnival festivities. The voyage generally is made in three days, but continual gales and rough weather tossed the vessel for many days until when about forty

vessel for many days until, when about forty miles from the Bar, the ship's coal gave out on Saturday last.

The sails had been lost during previous storms, and Capt. Pedro N. Salva, seeing his ship at the mercy of the elements, with no means of reaching the Passes, detailed Penedo, Lopez, and four sailors to attempt to reach land in an open boat. Fortunately the weather had calmed, and a bee line was first made for Grand Isle. By sails and oars the Southwest Pass Lighthouse was reached after one day and one night of hard work. Here some rest was taken by the men, who, finally, three days after leaving the ship, reached the main Pass.

Then Penedo and Lopez made their way to the Grand Isle Railroad and boarded the next train for the city. Outside of the partial loss of sail and the giving out of the coal supply, no other damage was reported.

La Libertad is a steel ship, unarmored, of about 1,000 tons displacement, and about twelve feet draught. She was built in 1875 or 1878 in

La Libertad's a steel sing, unarmored, of about 1,000 tons displacement, and about twelve feet draught. She was built in 1875 or 1876 in a yard near Liverpool and went into commission immediately afterward. She is equipped with two masts, square rigued, and relies to a large extent upon her sails in ordinary journeys.

She has also been fitted with fine modern engines and could develop a speed of about fitteen knots an hour. La Libertad's armament consists of sween guns, two of them heavy rifles. knots an hour. La Libertad's armament con-sists of seven guns, two of them heavy rifes, two rapid-firing guns, and the remainder of small calibre. Her crew consists of eighty men, La Libertad had been seen frequently in New Orleans, and her officers are well known here, lier last visit was during the second year of the Cotton Exposition, in 1886, A supply of coal will be sent down to the Libertad at once.

CAMP MEETING COTTAGES AFIRE.

Eight Burned at Pitman Grove, Others In-jured, and 500 Endangered, CAMDEN, Feb. 27 .- Eight cottages in the summer settlement at the Pitman Grove Camp Meeting grounds were burned to-day. The fire began in the cottage of John Kirsch ner. Mrs. Kirschner heard something fall in the second story, and on investigating found her six-year-old daughter Ida lying in hed surcounded by flames. The mother rescued the

rounded by flames. The mother rescued the child, who was severely ourned. Mrs. Kirschner was also somewhat burned. The fire is supposed to have started from an overheated flue.

The Camp Meeting Association's chemical engine was frozen up and useless. A bucket brigade was organized, but could make no healway against the flames, which rapidly spread in the direction of the big auditorium. Camden and Glassboro were telegraphed to for help, and men and apparatus were sent down on a special train and rendered good service. More than 500 cottages were endangered.

The firemen and citizens tore down the cottages at each end of the burning district to prevent the further spread of the flames. Besides the eight cottages and their contents which were destroyed, eight others are so badly damaged that they will have to be forn down. None of the cottages was occupied except the Kirschners. The loss is about \$10,000.

MISS GOULD'S MARRIAGE.

Mayor Strong Has Not Yet Been Asked to Perform the Civil Ceremony. Mayor Strong said yesterday that he had not been asked to perform the civil marriage ceremony between Miss Anna Gould and Count Castellane, although it has been intimated to him that such a request will be made. There was a story current yesterday to the effect that the Mayor would perform the ceremony at his home next Saturday. It can be stated that if Mayor Strong does officiate the ceremony will take place at the Mayor's office in the City Hall. Col. Strong looks on the performance of the marriage ceremony as one of his official duties, and believes that those should be attended to so far as possible at the City Hall.

She Brings in Strange Tales of the Sea. The American ship Resper of Bath got here esterday from Portland, Or., after a voyage of 130 days, with 75,000 bushels of wheat. In the North Pacific, about 360 miles above the the North Pacific, about 360 miles above the equator, a month after she left Portland, the fleaser passed through a strip of black water, about sixty feet wide, extending as far as the eye could see, from nectiwest to southeast, or parellel with the west coasts of Central America and Mexico. On Nov. 28, in the South Pacific, a hard squall that affected only the stratum of hir above the courses carried away overy stitch of canvas except these three lower sails. There was only a light air on deck when the upper sails went flying down the blast.

Cherokee Bill Laughed at the Verdict. FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 27,-A verdict of uilty of murder was returned to-day in the Cederal Court by the jury sgainst the outlaw, Cherokee Hill." The prisoner morely langhed outempasses at the result.

Ask for German Laundry Soap. Sold by all grocers. Beware of imitations - Adv. BISSELL HAS RESIGNED.

HIS LETZER HANDED TO THE PRES-

He Says that He Leaves the Cablact with Regret, but that It is Professional Work Demands His Attention-William L. Wilson of West Virginia Said to Have

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.- Postmaster-General Bissell set at rest all doubts as to his purpose of resignation to President Cleveland late this

The Postmaster-General's resignation was not vate secretary, nor will it be known in all probpapers. The letter of resignation is said to have usual formal terms. It recites the fact that he



POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSELL

deems it advisable to retire from the Cabinet and that he will do so upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. The letter was was written by the Postmaster-General at the close of office hours to-day, and was by him personally handed to his chief a little after 5 o'clock. To a United Press reporter who called at his residence this evening Mr. Bissell said:

"I have placed my resignation in the hands o

the President. The reason is that my professional work at home demands my attention, and I feel that I cannot longer remain away from it. The business of the department is in good condition, and its transfer to my successor can be made without affecting the public service. I have found my work agreeable, although at times quite operous. I confess I leave it with regret, because I have become deeply interested n it and had a desire to accomplish some thing more in the development of the postal service than I have found possible in these two years of effort. I deeply rethat I am thus compelled to sever official relations with the President and his Cabinet, which have been most satisfactory and cordial throughout. Perhaps I may now sny that all rumors of disagreement between the President and any of his Cabinet have been without foundation. I doubt if there ever was a more harmonious Cabinet than the present one, and its members are a unit in support of the President on every public question.

There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Bissell's successor will be Congressman William L. Wilson of West Virginia, the author of the Tariff law. It is also understood that Mr. Wilson's name will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. But for the fact that the President intended making Mr. Wilson a member of his official family, a have been made to him. The President has been sincerely desirous of appointing Mr. Wilson to some office of dignity and importance When the President learned ten days ago that Mr. Bissell purposed soon to retire from the Cabinet, he decided then that he should be succeeded by Mr. Wilson. This, at least, is the story given out by Mr. Wilson's friends to-night, and there are substantial reasons for believing

that it is well founded. Speaking of Mr. Bissell's resignation, President Cleveland to-night said: "It surely is not necessary for me to say that I shall release Mr. Bissell with the utmost regret. All his associates in the Administration will feel that they have lost a colleague who in all respects was a valuable factor in their executive labor, as well as a companion to whom they have become greatly attached. I am not taken by surprise, for I have known for some time that it was inevitable, because Mr. Bissell's reasons for his action of a personal nature, and were inexorable. Still, this first break in a Cabinet which has been, in the midst of many perplexing situations, entirely harmonious, always actuated by a loyal devotion to the public interest, and pervaded in a marked degree by the personal attachment which such connections cannot fail to create causes us all reat sorrow. Much gratification awaits Mr. Bissell in the appreciation of his countrymen of his splendid and valuable public

THE NEW FOUR PER CENTS. \$1,000 000 of Coupon Bonds of the Denou

nation of \$1,000 Received at the Treasury. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. One million dollars of the new four percent. \$1,000 coupon bonds saued to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate was received at the Treasury Department to-day The work is pronounced excellent. The coupons, 120 in number and each calling for \$10 interest run from May 1, 1895, to Feb. 1, 1925. The

face of the bonds reads as follows: "The United States of America are indebted to the bearer in the sum of \$1,000." The words "four per cent." in green letters

an inch long, are printed over the text, and the bonds bear the vignetic of Marshall, linked on either side with the numeral "M." set in a dark scroll background. Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan of New York arrived here last night and had a conference with Assistant Secretary Curtis and

conference with Assistant Secretary Curits and Assistant Treasurer Meline at the Treasurer Department this morning. Arranguments were perfected for the delivery at the several subtreasuries and in fondour of the new bonds. Lostoon, Feb. 27. Every applicant for the new American bonds received sementiate, and with the exceptions mentioned by the Fell Mail Gozelle, there is general satisfaction. All the newspapers command the manner in which the Rothschilds handled the loan.

Tore Up \$500.

Bernard Ballok of 204 East Seventieth stree vas committed to Bellovue Hospital yesterday for examination as to his sanity. Hallok is a clothing cutter. Simon Ilans, his brother-in-lew, says that he tere up \$500 in currency and threw the fragments out of the windox.

Han Through Schools of Mackerel,

The schooner Alert, which arrived yesterday

from Managilla, when about 170 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, on Feb. 10, ran through schools of mackered that silvered the surface of the sea for miles. She was nearly a whole day sailing among the fish.

160 Cakes German Laundry Sonp Free

AT LEAST 39 KILLED.

A Gas Explosion in the White Ash Mine, New Mexico.

plosion of gas occurred in the White Ash mine of the Sapta Fé Railroad Company, three miles from Cerrillos, this morning at 11 o'clock, causing the death of at least thirty-nine miners. The first intimation of the disneter was a muffled coar and clouds of smoke and dust rolling from the mouth of the mine. Nearly 30 men are employed in the mine but only fifts were at work when the explosion occurred

these may yet die. Twenty-eight dead bottles have been taken from the mine, and it is doubt ful if those remaining are alive. Relays of men have been working heroically all day to reach those who are still imprisoned In the mine, but little progress can be made

Only eleven of them escaped alive, and some of

account of the mas which permeates every shaft and overpowers the workers in a short time. Up to 4 P. M. those on the inside could be heard trying to work their way out from the caved-in mine, but as nothing has been heard since then the imprisoned men in all probability

have succumbed to the deadly gas, The scene at the mouth of the shaft after the explosion was heartrending. Men cursed, while women cried and prayed for fathers, husbands, and brothers, who were entombed alive or

brought up dend. One woman, supposing her husband to have been killed, tried to commit suicide by throwing herself in front of a moving train. Her husband was afterward rescued alive, and the reaction from insane grief to delirious joy was

nearly fatal. The mine was known to be hadly ventilated and full of bad air and gas, and a catastrophe apply to Mr. Hill's amendment. The Viceof this kind has been frequently predicted. President submitted the point of order to the

A bill was introduced in the New Mexico Senate. Legislature this afternoon to appropriate \$5,000 for the relief of the widows and orphans. It

A CAN OF PAINT EXPLODES. It Partly Wrecks a Building Lives of

School Children Endangered. The three-story brick building at 37 Madison street was partly wrecked yesterday afternoon by an explosion of paint which occurred in the grocery of John Schultze on the ground floor. The grocer and a negro were softening a can of

The explosion occurred a few minutes before 3 o'clock, just as the pupils were coming out of St. James's school, opposite the grocery, which is on the northwest corner of James street. The explosion caused great excitement. There are four families living over the grocery, and they

hastened to make their escape to the street. The concussion did not damage the grocery of injure those in it, but it wrecked the chimney and tore the plaster from the walls on the top floor. The shattered chimney crashed down on the roof, narrowly escaping toppling into James street, which was crowded with children.

MISS WEEKS'S PERIL.

Canght by Her Skirt, She Hung Head Downward from a Galloping Horse,

Ist.tp, Feb. 27.-Miss Edna Weeks, daughter of Edward Weeks, a wealthy resident of this village, was seriously injured, and came near losing her life to-day. She was returning from her customary afternoon ride on her favorite horse, when the animal shied and unseated her.

As she fell her skirt caught in the pommel of her saddle, holding her head downward between the animals front legs. With her in this position the horse went galloping off around the grounds. She finally managed to loosen her skirt from the saddle, but as she fell she was trodden upon by the horse. She was picked up in a semi-conscious condition. She received many cuts and bruises, but it is is believed she

will recover. LARGE LOGS BLOWN TWO BLOCKS. Big Stones Scattered Around by a Blast in

A gang of Italians blasting for cellars for tenements at 127th street and St. Nicholas avenue set off a big blast at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Six logs bound by a chain were placed over the blast to prevent the stones from flying. Apparently the logs were not securely bound,

for they separated. Three were raised high in the air and blown across the vacant lots between 127th and 126th

streets. They landed on the north side of 125th street. Stones nearly as large as a man's head were

scattered promiscuously. No one was hurt. HAD COUNTERFEIT BILLS, TOO. Clemente Was Caught Trying to Get Rid of

Them in Ludlow Street Jail, Tuesday was visitors' day at Ludlow street jail. The visitors' room was well filled with strangers when Keeper John F. McCabe saw Salvatore Clemente, one of the ten Italian prisoners arrested at the time of the raid of alleged counterfeiters at 307 East Seventieth street on

counterfeiters at 307 East Seventieth street on Feb. 16, trying to pass twenty counterfeit two-dollar bills to a visitor to take away.

McCabe seized the money and locked Clemente up in his cell.

McCabe's discovery was a great surprise to the secret service agents, who at the time of the raid found only ten and twenty-five cent counterfeits on the prisoners. Deputy Marshais Hurley and Neon yesterialy took Clemente before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of having counterfeit money in his passession. Clemente was held in \$5,000 ball for examination on March 6. All the prisoners captured in the raid are awaiting examination on the original charge of making counterfeit coin.

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE. Hallfax Loses an Elevator and a Wharf

Packed with Merchandise, HALIPAX, Feb. 27.- Fire started just after 10 o'clock this morning in the large shed at the outer end of Deepwater Wharf. A strong north wind was blowing, which fanned the flames nto fury, and in a short time it was seen the fire shed, wharf, and elevator were doomed. Part of the contents of the shed on the upper

part of the wharf were removed, but the contents of the outer shed were nearly all lost. It consisted of merchandise for and from steamers. The fire ran unlockly along the elevator flue The fire ran officially along the sievator flux and communicated with the clevator, which was soon a mass of flumes.

Four hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods were stored in the diocurament sheds, which will bring the loss up to a miffion dollars. Two hundred thousand dollars worth were spring stocks of city frans who had no insurance. The remainder belonged to Western firms. The cargo of the stoomer hadran was bundred yesterdey and less neglit, that train lead of eight cars is if for Montreal this marning before the first agree.

A SWEDISH ASTARCTIC EXPEDITION

uraskiald, The Davig Acres of Storichnim, Sweden, ansunces that a swedish antare is expedition is being organized in that rity. 13r, Olio Norden-skield, a conor faron Nordenskield, will be the leader of the party, which will include, also, the Dr. Axel Oblin of the University of Land, a Mr. member of the Peary Auxiliary Expedition of last summer. The expedition will leave Stockholm in July, proceeding directly by the regular passenger lines to Bhones Aires, Argentina,

It Will Be Led by the rion of Baron Nor-

which will be made a tuse of operations. A steamer will be chartered and fitted for southern less overview. The intended of the party is opened the entire summer season, from November to March, in research in the remote and unknown south, returning in the spring of Issue. Latest Murine Intelligence. Arrived - 8s Trinidad, from Hermuda: Inc punts, from

PRICE TWO CENTS. A DEFICIT OF \$60,000,000.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 27. - A terrific ex-SENATOR GORMAN'S SPEECH ON THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

> Points Out that Sines July 1, 1890, the Expenditures Have Bren \$140,000,000 More Than the Receipts, and that the Deflest Was Made Up from the Proceeds of the Sats of Bonds - He Says that There Will Re a Deficiency of \$30,000,000 for the Calcular Year and a Deficiency of \$60,000,000 for the Fivest Year Ending June 30, 1999-1250,000,000 of Approprintions Suspended Up to Date-The \$100,000,000 Three Per Cent. Trens. ury Certificate Proposition Withdrawn,

> WASRINGTON, Feb. 27. There was no morning business in the Senate to-day, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill being taken up immeliately after the reading of the Journal. The Gorman amendment for the issue of \$100,000,000 three per cent, certificates of indebtedness and requiring United States bonds to be offered to the public for twenty days was soon reached, it

> being section 2 of the bill. Mr. Berry Dem., Ark a made a point of order against the amendment as general legislation on an appropriation bill

> Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.), before a decision of the point of order, moved to amend the amendment by adding the words, "and hereafter all Treas-ury notes and United States notes that may be redeemed shall not be reissued, but shall be cancelled." Mr. Berry said that his point of order did not

The fact of the question being submitted to

the Senate made the whole subject delatable, and immediately Mr. German (Dem., Mc.) took the floor. He said that if relief was to be given to the Treasury -if authority was to be given to issue certificates of indebtedness in unior to maintain the credit of the Government-the only possible way in which it could be given was on an appropriation bill. Two years are this identical question of order had been before the Senate, and then it was held by a vote of 28 to 18 that the amendment was perfectly legitimate and perfectly proper. The quastions before the Senate were: "Is the Treasury is paint on a stove when the can exploded with such force that the report was heard six blocks away.

the Senate were: "Is the Treasury is such condition that it can meet the wants of the Government under present law? Are the revenues of the Governmers up to this hour (under our revenue laws) suffis cient to meet the annual appropriations made by Congress and the permanent appropriations?" If it shall appear from the official reports of the Treasury that we have appropriated more money than the receipts, then I submit to the Senate that we cannot afford to adjourn until provision shall be made to meet that deficiency. unless Congress desires the issue of four per cent, bonds running thirty years or five percent.

bonds running ten years to be sold to meet it. Mr. Gorman said that the answer made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution of the Senate (as to the condition of the Treasury) was, on its face, misleading. It had been got up by clerks and bookkeepers, and had not had the close inspection of the Secretary. From that answer one might draw the conclusion that there was a sufficient amount provided to meet the demands of the Treasury. He would, however, give to the Senate the exact condition of the Treasury. There was in the Treasury on July 1. 1800, \$89,993,104. Between that time and Dec. 31, 1894, the Treasury receipts texcept from bonds) were \$1,590,480,365. The expenditures during the same period-that is, the payments out of the Treasury-had been \$1,737,290,560. showing that the expenditures had been \$140. 000,000 more than the receipts.

"How was the deficiency made up?" a Senator How was the delicency made up? a Senator asked.

"From the proceeds of the sale of bonds," Mr. Gorman answered. "Now the question arises, whether that condition of affairs will continue from now on, during the next year? The Secretary of the Treasury, in his answer to the Senate, said that during the calendar year, 1895, he will have revenue enough to meet the expenditures of the Government. That is reisleading. I shall demonstrate, I think, that the Secretary of the Treasury is entirely mistaken in that statement, and that, with all the revenue he will get this year, he will have a delicency of over \$30,000,000 for the calendar year, and a deficiency of \$6,000,000 for the facel year ending June 30, 1306. will get his year, he will have a deficiency of over \$30,000,000 for the calendar year, and a deficiency of \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 39, 1306. The Secretary estimates that his receipts from now on will be sufficient to meet the ordinary disbursements, provided he can use the balance in the Treasury in the shape of greenbacks for which he has paid gold. In that I think he is mistaken. I do not believe that, if permitted to use every dollar of receipts, he will have shough money to meet the current expenses of the Government by \$80,000,000 without taking into account the amount due on former appropriations. Up to this date \$500,000,000 of appropriations, including the Suking Fund) have been suspended. As a matter of course if navment for public works, rivers and harbors, for the navy and for other purposes are suspended, and if the enterprises which Concress determined to be necessary are paralyzed, there will be a forced balance in the Treasury in 1806; but it will be simply by pilling up debt obligations to an extent of from sixty to eighty millions more.

Mr. Gorman proceeded to state the Treasury figures. The receipts for customs, internal revenue, and miscellaneous, from January, 1805, to January, 1806, had been estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at Sixo, 210,000,000. And the expenditures for the same period at \$558,000,000 greater to me. If any Senator would take up the Treasury receipts for the last three years, and would average them per month, he would find that the Secretary's the last three years, and would average them per month, he would find that the Secretary's the last three years, and would average them per month, he would find that the Secretary's the last three years, and would average them per month, he would find that the Secretary's estimate of expenditures, Its had no doubt, eatimate of expenditures, Its had no doubt, eatimate of expenditures, Its had no doubt,

gave \$373,170,000 as the amount of appropriations made by the House at this session—which
was sixteen millions more than the Secretary's
estimate of expenditures. He had no doubt,
however, that with the additions made by the
Senate the total appropriations of the session would be at least \$400,000,000; and
that would show a deflett of \$42,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury would have to
admit that those figures were absolutely correct. The truth was that the Secretary had
made an estimate a year ago in which there
was a mistake of sixty millions on the wrong
side; and the mistake had been adhered to over
since, while the fact stared him in the face that
day by day the Treasury was running behind at
the rate of hair a million dollars a day. He Mr.,
Gorman believed that the Tariff bill of 1894
would give a surplus of from forty to fifty millions a year, but not this year, or perhaps the
next year.

wanti give a surphis of from forty to fifty millions a year, but not this year, or perhaps the
next year.

"Lappent to Senators," Mr. Gorman continued,
"whether it is wise ar patriotic for us to permit
Congress to adjourn without making some provision to meet this deficiency, and whether it
would not be unpositic and unwise to allow any
executive officer to self the or thirty-year bonds
to meet it."

Mr. Gorman I trust we will be able to settle
Tressery coincid to meet the deficiency?

Mr. Gorman I trust we will be able to settle
this question in a prosper way; and I append to
Senators to anadon, for the time being, all the
treaders and discs as to currency, and almost to
within two years at the option of the Government being the only thing that we can do in
the expiring hadra of Congress, so as to prevent
the saired long touch.

Mr. George II seems bad economy to harrow
will only contain.

Mr. George II seems bad economy to harrow
will only contail.

Mr. George and decident to go into that question.

will only consist.

Mr. Greenan declined to go into that question, the asserted that if there had been a surplus in the Treasury within the best twenty-five months, if the golf needed noted have been presented by the sale of greenings or treasury notes without my been of bonds.

all the gold fixed at the active nodes without the sale of green hacks or treasury nodes without noy been ad hands.

All therman gave a grapher description of the way in which, in the beginning of Mr. Clevelund's first Administration. Mr. Manning, the their five first of the Pressure, has set the upper hand of the bankers who were making a covery in gold.

Why not treat them in the same way now?

Mr. Gorge asked.

"Oh, Mr. President," Mr. Gorman replied, "the senators should not jest guch a question to me. I am dealing a first evandation as a standance. You have no means in the Transcript now as you had then. Secretary further example into the dealers of the cover which had no hands as it is cover a first when he came to have it has every a first when he came to have it has every the left. It was in the hands of the money ring. It was being been I want 'a release han. And I appeal to Senators as give him the authory, to issue \$150,000 and of carrier of the results and the came up to these bankers. You cannot unbarrass the time ermans. Our credit is prefect. We have the money which the people will take. I am master